Mrs. Hamlin, wife of Rev. Dr. Hamlin

WILD RUMORS AFLOAT THE CLANS WILL CLASH AGAINST POLYGAMY

London Public Stirred Up by Many · Vague Reports.

BULLER THOUGHT TO BE FIGHTING

Lord Roberts, However, Says the Situation is Unchanged.

MR. HAY REACHES PRETORIA

LONDON, February 6.-This hoping, fearing, doubting nation remains at the mercy of every wild rumor. The impression that Gen. Buller's forces are fighting will not die out, in spite of the continuous asseverations of the war office that it has no news to confirm that belief.

From Cape Town, under today's date nes the statement that up to this morning nothing has been heard there regarding Gen. Buller's recrossing the Tugela river, while Field Marshal Lord Roberts, in a dis dated Monday, February 5, reports no change in the situation. In view of the latter's dispatches, it seems hard to credit the circumstantial reports of the engage ment of Gen. Buller's troops. The comm sense view almost inclines toward the deoision that these are due to the wish being the father of the thought.

Supposition upon such a basis is utterly The complete silence from the front and at home may be significant, as the wiseacres aver, but it more probably represents that period of preparation which precedes an important movement

The Conditions Elsewhere.

In other parts than the Tugela the conditions of information are scarcely more satisfactory. There is an inconclusive vague ness regarding Gen. French's reported intention to proceed to Norval's Point with an overwhelming force of infantry. While the news of sharp fighting in the neighborhood of Co'esberg can be fairly expected within a few days, it is not likely that it will assume greater proportions than reconnaisances and skirmishes for the purpose of holding the advanced position of the forthcoming main advance by way of Bloemfontein. Gen. French is strategically prohibited from running any serious risk Lord Roberts' reply to Presidents Kruger and Steyn creates an excellent impression

From Kimberley and Mafeking there is othing new, so it can be presumed that he intermittent bombardment of those laces continues.

Steyn and Kruger Protest.

A dispatch dated Cape Town, February 5, gives the following, which is referred to in the preceding dispatch: Presidents Steyn and Kruger have communicated with Field Marshal Lord Roberts protesting against he destruction of farm houses and the the destruction of farm houses and the devastation of property. Lord Roberts in replying declared the charges were not sustained and that wanton destruction of property was contrary to British practices. Following is the text of the protest, which is dated Bloemfontein, February 3:

"We learn from many sides that the British troops, contrary to the recognized usages of war, dally destroy property by burning or dynamiting farm houses and

burning or dynamiting farm houses and devastating farms and the goods therein, by means of which unprotected women and children are often deprived of food and

"This happens not only in places where arbarians are encouraged by British officers, but even in Cape Colony and the Free State, where white brigands come out from the theater of war with the evident nitention of carrying on general devastation without any reason recognized by the tion, without any reason recognized by the customs of war and without in any way furthering the operations. We wish ear-restly to protest against such acts."

Lord Roberts' Reply. Lord Roberts, replying, wrote:

I beg to acknowledge the honor of your telegram charging the British troops with destruction of property, contrary to the recognized usages of war, and with brigandage and devastation. These charges are made in vague and general terms. No given. I have seen such charges made be fore now in the press, but in no case which has come under my notice have they been

The most stringent instructions have

been issued to the British troops to respect private property so far as is compatible with the conduct of military operations. All wanton destruction and injury to peaceful inhabitants are contrary to British practice and traditions, and will, if necessary, be rigorously repressed by me.

"I regret that your honors should have seen fit to repeat the untrue statement that barbarians have been encouraged by British officers to commit depredations. In the only case in which a raid has been perpetrated by native subjects of the queen the act was contrary to the instructions of the British officer nearest the sout." he act was contrary to the instructions of the British officer nearest the spot."

Artillery Moved From Pretoria.

CAPE TOWN, February 6.-The Argus announces that ninety guns have been dispatched from Pretoria to the front, and that the Pretoria forts have been practically denuded of artillery.

Mr. Hay Reaches Pretoria PRETORIA, Menday, February 5 .- Adelhgrt S. Hay, the new United States consul here, was received by the Transvaal gov-

ernment today and presented his credentials. He created an excellent impression. STATUS OF COLONIAL TROOPS.

Canadian Parliament Discusses Ques tion of Pay for Soldiers.

OTTAWA, Ont., February 6.-The Transaal war was discussed in the house of commons last night. The position of the government was announced by F. J. Gould. who moved the address in reply to the speech from the throne, in regard to the pay of the contingents, which is the bone of contention between the two political parties. The government proposes to pay all the expense of the Canadian soldiers to Cape Town, there to be merged into the battalions of the empire and paid for by Great Britain.

in addition to the pay given by Great Briin addition to the pay given by Great Bri-tesin, Canada will make it up to what would be paid if the Canadian soldiers had been serving at home. This extra amount will be kept in a fund for the return of the men or given out to their families. Sir Charles Tupper insisted on paying the full sum to Great Britain while the Cana-dians were in the field.

dians were in the field. lans were in the field.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the premier, spoke of he justice of the war and supported the lew taken by the government for forwarding assistance. He did not want to be

more imperial than the imperialists, and said the sending of the contingents offered no precedent which any government would be expected to follow in future.

EDGEWOOD NOT SOLD.

Recent Contract With Captain Ella-

The contract by which Herbert Noble, as trustee, agreed to sell the Edgewood property, the home of the late Salmon P. Chase to Capt. Wm. Ledyard Ellsworth has been canceled. Capt. Ellsworth has filed with the recorder of deeds a quit claim of all his interest under the agreement or otherwise.

Ald for Mr. and Mrs. Kent. The following additional subscriptions have been received at The Star office for the benefit of N. P. Kent and wife of 453 G

northwest: Heretofore acknowledged.....

Democratic Central Committee Will Meet Tonight.

The Characteristic Warmth of Such Occasions Expected to Prevail-Pro-

There promises to be a hot time at Myers' Hotel tonight, and the probabilities are that any one who happens to be on Pennduring the ante-midnight hours will be Columbia, a body which has been more or

sylvania avenue between 41/2 and 6th street: aware of it. The occasion of the anticipated warmth will be a meeting of the democratic central committee of the District of less surcharged with differences ever since its origin, but which has been fractured hope essly ever since October last, when it divided into even sides on the subject of recommending a successor to the late Lawrence Gardner on the national democratic committee. The local body consists of twenty-two members, each representing one of the election districts in the District of Columbia, and each faction claims to be it, one side being known as the Norris and the

Proposed Division.

The meeting tonight will be, it is undertood, devoted largely to an effort to change the existing order of things, so far as the constitution of the local democracy is concerned, by increasing the number of districts from twenty-two to twenty-four. To tricts from twenty-two to twenty-four. To accomplish this it is proposed to split districts Nos. 1 and 2 in half. The districts embrace, respectively, the territory across the Anacostia river and that surrounding Brightwood. District No. 1 is represented on the committee by Mr. Victor Beyer of Congress Heights and District No. 2 by Dr. Henry Darling of Brightwood. The other delegates and the districts they represent are as follows:

are as follows:
John Maher, third; Arthur Small, fourth;
Thomas L. Connor, fifth; William B. Holtzclaw, sixth; John Boyle, seventh; William J.
Donovan, eighth; Charles H. Turner, ninth;
Thomas B. Kalbfus, tenth; George Neltzey,
eleventh; Michael B. Scanlon, twelfth; J.
Fred Kelley, thirteenth; Frank McQuade,
fourteenth; E. L. Jordan, fifteenth; J. C.
Wiltekindt, sixteenth; Robert E. Doyle,
seventeenth; Wm. L. Wells, eighteenth;
George Killeen, nineteenth; E. Lynch, twentieth; John A. Clarke, twenty-first, and are as follows: George Killeen, nineteenth; E. Lynch, twentieth; John A. Clarke, twenty-first, and John B. Miller, twenty-second.

The chairman is Thomas B. Kalbfus, who is absent in the Philippines, and John A. Clarke, the vice chairman, will preside tonight. The secretary is J. Fred Kelley and the treasurer, M. B. Scanlon.

Assertions of Interest. It is alleged by some democrats that the movement to divide the first and second districts as stated, while based upon the laim that the great increase in their popuation has made such additional representation proper, is really intended to secure two more members who will, it is declared, sup-port the Holmead wing of the committee port the Holmead wing of the committee and permit another meeting of the committee to be neid to consider the national committee membership. This assertion seems to be based on the fact that Mr. Beyer and Irr. Darjing of the first and second districts supported Mr. Holmead and that in case two new delegates are chosen from their territories that they will also be Holmead men. In any event the meeting promises to be lively, as all gatherings of the body invariably are. nvariably are.

EXPRESSIONS OF SURPRISE.

omment on Judge Barnard's Decision

There were expressions of surprise on the part of senators today over the decision of Judge Barnard in the telephone case. Many senators who believed that Congress is un hampered in its power to fix rates at which telephones may be supplied to subscribers had not studied Judge Barnard's decision, and the case generally, sufficiently to give an opinion on its merits. One thing seems quite certain, and that is if Congress finds itself powerless to fix reasonable rates to be charged by a corporation holding a public franchise, allowing it to use the public franchise, allowing it to use the public thoroughfares, a policy is apt to be adopted toward such a corporation very different in character than that considered in legislating for corporations that acknowledge the power of Congress in matters of their control. Senators, in commenting on this decision today, suggested that there is no monopoly on the telephone resulting from patent rights.

DROPPED DEAD ON THE STREET. Heart Disease Kills Miss Margaret Lindsay of the Dead Letter Office.

Miss Margaret Lindsay, sixty years old. who was employed as a clerk in the dead letter office of the Post Office Department for more than twenty-five years, dropped dead in front of No. 514 12th street northwest this morning. The police patrol wa gon was summoned and a quick run to the Emergency Hospital was made. When the hospital was reached the doctors found that life was extinct, and the body was taken to the morgue: Coroner Carr found that Miss Lindsay's death was the result

of an attack of heart disease.

She had suffered from heart disease and west. This morning Miss Lindsay was on her way to the office when she was stricken. She carried a package of dead letters in her hand at the time. Mr. C. M. Bawsell of No. 1416 K street,

Mr. C. M. Bawsell of No. 1416 K street, a nephew of the deceased, identified the body of his aunt and made arrangements for the removal of the body to her late home. A sister of the deceased, Mrs. Dr. Clagett, lives in Baltimore. Two of her nephews are E. E. Bawsell of Atlanta, Ga., and L. L. Bawsell of Baltimore. Arrangements for the funeral had not been made this afternoon.

Board of Directors Elected.

The Secure Investment Company of the District of Columbia, at its annual meeting last evening, elected the following pard of directors; Dr. M. D. Peck, John Ridout, Rufus H. Darby, John W. Morris, Luther L Apple, Alfred Wood and Edward T Kalser, and an auditing committee consisting of Nathaniel Freeman, Thomas P. Keene and H. H. Martin. The treasurer, Alfred Wood, made his annual report, which was approved by the auditing committee. James F. Hood and L. L. Apple were duly elected trustees and James F. Hood attorney for the company.

Owen House Fixtures Sold.

A bill of sale was placed on record this afternoon by which Mary E. Moylan conveys to Thomas B. LeCuyer and Henry A. Lehman, in consideration of \$2,500, all personal property, save wearing apparet and personal belongings, now located in premises 1413 Pennsylvania avenue, known as the Owen House.

Divorce Asked for Desertion.

James E. Wilson, through Attorney J. J. Weed, this afternoon instituted proceedings to secure a divorce from Nahnie J. Wilson. Descrition on the part of the latter is al-

Better Chance for Mr. Phelps. NEW HAVEN, Conn., February 6. Though the attending physician is very chary about expressing any decided opinion as to the outcome of life lilness of Mr. E. J. Phelps, the fact that nothing has ocsured to occasion any alarm since he began to show signs of improvement has given rise to an optimistic feeling.

Mr. Bryan at Hartford, Conn. HARTFORD, Conn., February 6.-William J. Bryan reached this city today from Masachusetts and was welcomed to Connec ticut by Alexander Troup, member of the democratic national committee, and other

prominent speakers. After addressing a mass meeting in the Collseum this afternoon Mr. Bryan went to Bridgeport, where he is to speak this evening.

posed Division of Two Districts.

The House committee on judiciary gave a hearing today upon the subject of bills pending before the committee to submit to the states a proposed constitutional amend-ment prohibiting polygamy, and giving the federal government jurisdiction over matters relating to polygamy. A number of eminent clergymen of this city, well-knewn people engaged in reform work and promicities were present. Brief addresses were made by several people and the committee gave attention to all that was said. Dr John Eaton introduced the speakers to the committee.

ington was the first to address the con-

bisnop satteries of the diocess of washington was the first to address the committee. He said he desired to say only a few words upon the subject.

"It seems to me," said Bishop Satterlee, "that family life is at the root of modern civilization. The family lis the one institution which is made divine by the word of God. This question affects family life everywhere. I do most earnestly trust that this movement may be carried forward. I am here to express my earnest conviction regarding its importance."

Rev. Dr. McKim of Epiphany Church followed Bishop Satterlee. He said that the subject under consideration was vital to the future prosperity of the nation. The study of the Roberts case had been a revelation to the people of this country. They had no conception of the extent of the evil until it was revealed by the wide publicity given to the Roberts case. Dr. McKim earnestly advocated favorable action by the committee on the proposition to submit an amendment to the Constitution to the reople.

eople. Rev. A. D. Leonard of New York was Rev. A. D. Leonard of New York was called upon to speak for the Methodists. He said that more than two and three-quarter million people in this country were deeply interested in everything that Congress was doing upon the subject of polygamy. Nothing had stirred the hearts of the people within a quarter of a century so much as the proceedings growing out of the exclusion of Roberts. He said the people inforsed everything Congress had done, but they now expected the subject to be carried further.

Rev. Dr. John Dixon of New York, representing the Presbyterian home mission board, said that the propagation of Mormonism and polygamy was the attempt of a large number of people to take a vice, call it a virtue and make it the foundation stone for an aggressive religious movement. He graphically described the extension of Mormonism. He said that the Mormons were doing more in proportion to extend their technings than the Obstation of

mons were doing more in proportion to tend their teachings than the Christian nominations were doing. The trouble that when the Mormons obtain eno power they will bring polygamy to front again.

for again.

Mr. Jenkins of the committee asked how Mr. Jenkins of the committee asked how a constitutional amendment would aid those who are opposing the movement.

Dr. Dixon replied that the failure of the Utah state laws to prevent polygamy brings up the question whether absolute failure is inevitable or whether the federal government should not be given to do what the state ought to do and cannot do.

Uniform Divorce Laws Suggested.

Chairman Ray of the committee suggested that there was another matter just as important. He said the absence of a uniform law upon marriage and divorce makes it possible now for a man to have from two to six legal wives in as many different states.

He cited an instance of a man who had He cited an instance of a man who had three legal wives in three different states. He asked why it would not be wise to widen the amendment so that it would cover the question of uniform laws for divorce and marriage.

question of uniform laws for divorce and marriage.

"You delight us with your suggestion," said Dr. Dixon, amid the applause of those assembled in the room. He added that they would be more than pleased to have the amendment take in the question of uniform laws for divorce.

the amendment take in the question of uniform laws for divorce.

Rev. Dr. L. R. Foote of Brooklyn, representing the Presbyterian denomination, said that polygamy is more than a vice; it is a crime. The United States government should speak definitely upon this subject. He denounced the Morman Church as a mendacious institution and its teachings as being worse than heathenism, because they prostituted Christianity.

Rev. Dr. Hamlin's Remarks.

Rev. Dr. Teunis S. Hamlin of the Church f the Covenant in this city said that no argument in behalf of the constitutional mendment seemed necessary. He spoke of the unanimity of action of all denomina-tions upon this subject. He had just re-ceived a letter from Bishop Hurst of the Methodist Church, who was unable to be present, asking him to represent him. Dr. McKim, who had just left the room, had told him that on the way to the Capitol he had met ex-Representative Herrichill. had met ex-Representative Hemphill South Carolina, who said that there been 1,500 converts to Mormanism in

state, it was claimed, and 10,000 in the south.

"So far as Mormonism as a religion is concerned," said Dr. Hamlin, "I have no complaint to make of its aggressiveness. The Mormons have a right to extend their religion as well as any one else. But so far as in the guise of a religion they attempt to folst on our civilization a system against which the entire civilized world is arrating. hich the entire civilized world is arraign

ed there is no way to meet it except by Dr. Hamlin said that polygamy is still a factor in Mormonism. He was convin that the covenants made between church and the United States had not b church and the United States had not been kept in good faith. The peril at present is that Congress may feel that having taken such summary action as the exclusion of Roberts the question may be regarded as settled. But those who are acquainted with the true situation know that there is still danger to be apprehended from the spread of polygamy. There is no cure for it except in a constitutional amendment.

Rev. Dr. S. H. Greens, pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church of this city, said he vary Baptist Church of this city, said he had not come before the committee to make a formal address. He came to say how profoundly he sympathized with the sentiment which had been expressed. He believed that they represented the sentiments of the people at large. He was sure that the hearts of the people had seldom been stirred as they are now moved by this great question.

Opinion of the Women

Mrs. James of the Women's Presbyterian Home Missions addressed the committee. She said she had learned from the teachers whom the board had sent into Idaho and Wyoming that the Mormons are rap

and Wyoming that the Mormons are rapidly extending their influence. They are sending out colonies into neighboring states, taking possession of land and planning to get control of the politics of those states. In such communities if a Gentile opposes a Mormon he has to move out.

"We need definite legislation," said Mrs. James. "to crush this hydra-headed monster of polygamy. General legislation will not do it. While they feel keenly the exclusion of Roberts, they will never give up until they are confronted with federal power."

Mrs. La Fetra of this city, in behalf of the women of the Methodist Church, said that it was the constant prayer of the wo-men of the land that federal prohibition of

Judge Springer's Experience. Ex-Representative Springer, now United States judge in the Indian territory, heartily agreed with all that had been said. He had observed in his experience on the federal bench that the most effective way to reach an evil is through a federal law. The prowere enforced with more severity than sim-lar laws in any state, merely because the federal court had jurisdiction. "So it would be with polygamy," said Judge Springer. "Give the federal courts power, and in six months every polygamist will be behind the bars."

The Menace to the Home. Miss Jessie Ackerman, a traveling repre-

ject is to protect the sanctity of the home. The women realise that national life is The women realise that national life is only a reflection of home life, and in this every woman is interested. In visiting the nations of the earth she had observed the unceasing industry of the Mormon missionaries. She had found them in Norway, Sweden and Germany, and all over this country. Miss Ackerman made an earnest plea in behalf of a constitutional amendment.

Church and Sfate United. Discussing a Proposed Amendment to the Constitution.

BEFORE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

Hearing Given to Prominent Persons Interested in Reform.

STATE AND HOME MENACED

representing the women of the Presbyter-ian Missionary Sciety, indorsed all that had been said about the menace to the home conveyed by Mormonism. But there was another evil. They had found that here is a complete union of church and state. Politicians know that in a community where the balance of power is held by any church which casts a solid vote it is a dangerous influence. She knew what polygamy meant. For twenty years she had observed its growth in Utah and in neighboring states. Mr. Roberts was only an eruption, not the disease. Mr. Roberts had been removed, but the disease is still left. She was familiar with the constant evasion and violation of the law, and although the Morman Church had announced a revelation decrying polygamy, she was sure that if the church gets the power it will have another revelation to revive polygamy. Rev. Dr. Fishe of Gunton Chapel, this city, said that every one recognized the necessity of a constitutional amendment. The state's laws cannot reach the evil, and the United States could less the indication of a great question, the question of polygamy. The legitimate corrollary of the action in the Roberts case was only a surface indication of a great question, the question of polygamy. The legitimate corrollary of the action in the Roberts case would be the enactment of the constitutional amendment. He believed that Congress will acquit itself in this regard as it did in the Roberts case. The faith of the Mormon Church requires the practice of polygamy when it has the power to do so, and polygamy will be practiced if the church ever gets strong enough to safely follow it.

Looking Anxiously to Washington. nad been said about the menace to home conveyed by Mormonism. But there

Looking Anxiously to Washington.

Mrs. F. S. Bennett of New York, speaking for women of the Presbyter an Church, said that during the last year she had addressed a great many women's organizations. She could testify that the women of the country are looking anxiously to Washington for action. If the Mormons were in earnest about giving up pelygamy why should they object to a constitutional

amendment?
Dr. S. S. Laws, a well-known educator of the south, said that his section of the country had had attention drawn to the question to the converts which the Mormons are making, the number of mission-aries going throughout the land. He said that self-preservation is the fundamental reason for the proposed constitutional

Wilbur F. Crafts of the reform bu-Rev. reau of this city advocated the amendment. He had made a special trip to Salt Lake, had conferred with leading men there, and could confirm all the statements which cculd confirm all the statements which bad been made as to the menace which polygamy presents. He told of two apos-tles of the church who had been recentties of the church who had been recently arrested for polygamy and fined. The faithful took up a collection to pay the fine of the apostics, who were thereupon released and held forth in services the following Sunday. He was convinced that the courts of Utah could not adequately punish polygamy and that a constitutional amendment was required.

OFFERS NO EVIDENCE

Defense in Molineux Trial Rests Case on State's Testimony.

Mr. Weeks Begins Summing Up Court's Instructions-Rather Unfavorable

oto Defendant.

NEW YORK, February 6 .- "We rest upon he case made by the presecution," was the surprising announcement made at the beginning of the day's proceedings by the chief counsel for the defendant in the case of Roland B. Molineux, charged with having caused the death of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams, by poisoned bromo-seltzer, which he is alleged to have sent through the mail to Harry S. Cornish.

For the second time since the beginning of the trial of Molineux, his wife and mother were in court today when the proceed ings began. When the prisoner was brought into the court room he walked hurriedly his seat, greeting the ladies affectionately. When court was opened, Mr. Weeks rose and said: "Your honor, we make a motion to strike out; that the jury be instructed to disregard exhibit 'I.' This is the diagram blank in which, the prosecution de-clares, the defendant gives specifically his physical measurements. The motion was

To Disregard Diagram Blank.

The recorder stated, in denying the mo tion, that he would again instruct the jury to disregard all that part of the diagram blank that did not pertain to the alleged description of the defendant and that o

Mr. Weeks then moved that the prosecution be compelled to elect upon which one of the six counts in the indictment it would

of the six counts in the indictment it would depend when going to the jury. The motion was denied.

"May it please the court," then said Mr. Weeks, "after a careful consideration of the case we believe that the prosecution has utterly failed to make a case against this defendant, and that he has not been proven guilty and the jury should be dead. proven guilty, and the jury should not find him so. Believing this, as we do, we rest upon the case made by the prosecution."

The defendant leaned over and whispered to his wife. She smiled as the conversation

proceeded.

Mr. Osborne then asked that the recorder instruct the jury to disregard all that part of Expert Persifer Frazer's testimony regarding the microscopic measurements of the handwriting of the defendant. He asked this because of not having been able to prove the absolute accuracy of the measurements which were made. He had been unable to do so.

Court's Instruction to Jury. The jury was so instructed by the court,

who in addition instructed the jury to disregard that part of the testimony of Rachel Greene, the colored housemaid, regarding the defendant having lived in West 75th street under the name of "Cheseborough." The testimony that he had lived at the number was permitted to stand. Following these peliminaries the recorder directed counsel to proceed, and Mr. Weeks

INSURGENTS ARE AGGRESSIVE. They Attack Detechments of 45th and

ATth Infantry.

MANILA, February 6.—The insurgents attacked the 1st Battalion of the 45th Infantacked the lest Battasion of the 45th Infantry near Nisch. As major and a captain were wounded and one sergeant killed, but details of the fine sement are lacking. Ships arriving from Legaspi report that the insurgent general Pana concentrated a large force about the town and made a sharp night a fact by Maj. Shipton's battalion of the 4th Infantry, which occupied

a large convent show fort. One battallo and a battery have sailed as reinforce ments for Shipton. The casualties are

known.

A corporal and four men while patrolling the railroad near Mabacalat recently disappeared and are supposed to have
been captured. A searching party looking
for them was ambushed and a corporal
killed.

Personal Mention.

Personal Mention.

Harry H. Smith, formerly journal clerk of the House of Representatives, who was badly injured in a runaway accident the day Congress convened, left this moraing for Thomasville, Ga. He is suffering from the grip and insomnia.

Mr. Livingstone Cornelius, for a number of years past secretary to the United States marshal for the District of Columbia, has been appointed private secretary to Dantel M. Ransdell, who recently qualified as sergeant-at-arms, United States Senate.

sentative of the W. C. T. U., said that the organization which she represented spoke for 800,000 women of this land, and its ob-

New Section to Currency Bill Reported to the Senate.

DEFER TO INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT

Amendments Proposed by Messrs. Pettus, Chandler and Jones.

THE PHILIPPINES DISCUSSED

In the Senate today Mr. Aldrich, chairman of the finance committee offered an amendment to the pending financial providing that nothing in the bill shall interfere with efforts to secure international pimetallism with the concurrence of the eading nations of the world.

Mr. Pettus (Ala.) offered an amendmen to the financial bill providing that the bill shall not be construed to affect the present legal tender quality of silver dollars coined

by the United States.

To the same bill Mr. Chandler proposed an amendment providing that the gold dollar of 25.8 grains and the silver dollar of 4121/2 grains shall be the unit of value

of 412½ grains shall be the unit of value and that all forms of money issued or coined by the United States shall be maintained at that parity of value; and that the United States notes and treasury notes when presented at the treasury for redemption shall be redeemed in gold or silver coin of such standard.

Mr. Jones of Arkansas introduced an amendment directing the Secretary of the Treasury to constantly keep on hand an emergency fund amounting to \$59,000,000 of United States treasury notes, which may be issued to any citizen of the United States at a discount of 10 per cent in exchange for United States bonds, the bonds to be held for not to exceed a year, and the holder to pay 6 per cent interest. pay 6 per cent interest.

pay 6 per cent interest.

A joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint one woman commissioner to represent the United States and the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the unveiling of the statue of Lafayette at the exposition at Paris was passed.

the statue of Lafayette at the exposition at Paris was passed.

Bills were passed as follows: To authorize the construction of a bridge across the Red River of the North at Drayton, N. D.; and to erect a public building at Selma, Ala., at a cost of \$100,000.

Mr. Caffery then resumed his speech on the Philipolne question. he Philippine question.

Mr. Caffery quoted from eminent author-

Mr. Caffery quoted from eminent authorities on the constitutional law in support of his position that the Filipinos, by the extension of the Constitution over them, became citizens of the United States. He then

tension of the Constitution ever them, became citizens of the United States. He then said: "You have America. Adorn it. Let us not encircle the Brow of Columbia with a bloody wreith. Let us encircle with roses the brow of the Goddess of Liberty."

Referring later to Mr. Hoar, he said: "I am glad that Massachusetts has en this floor a worthy successor of Webster and Sumner, and that he stands forth as the guardian of constitutional right and constitutional law."

Mr. Caffery, discussing the situation in the Philippines at the beginning of hostillities with the insurgents, maintained that the United States, through Admiral Dewey, had recognized the Filipino flag.

"What are we going to do with them? Are we to permit for all time a despotic rule of them—a rule that, was intolerable to the great men of the past? Can the Constitution of the United States embrace within its holy arms such people—head hunters and savages—and make them forever citizens of the United States? If they are incapable of reaching our standard of government and civilization, then we ought to get rid of them as soon as we can. I do not want them.

"Of course, there are certain responsibilities resting upon us. We must see that peace is restored in the islands and that some government is established there. When once the status quo is restored, how-

ne government is established When once the status quo is restored, he ever, we should let them go their way a not inoculate our citizenship with the 1 son of theirs."

and theirs.

At the conclusion of Mr. Caffery's speech a bill increasing the limit of cost of the public building at Salt Lake City \$500,000 vas passed. Mr. Butler on Southern Suffrage. At the conclusion of Mr. Caffery's speec

Mr. Butler (N. C.) spoke on the proposed suffrage amendment to the North Carolina THE HOUSE.

constitution.

At the opening of the session of the House today the Speaker laid before it an invitation to Congress from Secretary Root to attend the funeral services over the rethe late Gen. Lawton at the Church of the Covenant, Friday afternoon. A Senate bill was passed to authorize the payment of commutation of rations to petty officers of the navy who served on de tached duty from March 1, 1808, to Novem-

The final conference report upon the irgency deficiency bill was agreed to. The debate upon the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was then resumed under an agreement to close general debate at 5 o'clock today.

Gibson for Expansion. Mr. Gibson (Tenn.) opened the debate today with a general argument in favor of expansion, reviewing the acquisitions of territory from the foundation of the government to show that expansion had been a national policy since its inception. We were, he said, expansionists by heredity and destiny. If Bryan had been elected President in 1896 instead of McKinley, Mr. Gibson said, he believed the Spanish war would have occurred as it did, Dewey would have fought Montojo in Manila bay, the United States would have acquired the Philippines, Bryan would have been engaged in putting down the insurrection and every democrat on the other side would have been shouting "hurrah" and "amen." national policy since its inception.

Williams Against Annexation Mr. Williams (Miss.), a member of the foreign affairs committee, submitted an ar gument against the annexation of the Philippines from a commercial standp It was not very lofty to discuss this ques tion from the standpoint of dollars and cents, but the spirit of cemmercialism made it necessary. He said he would undertake to show that from the standpoint of Ameri-can agricultural industry and American la-bor the annexation of the Philippines would bor the annexation of the Philippines would be disadvantageous with comparatively free trade relations. He believed that if we aided the Filipinos in setting up a stable government there we could obtain perpetual free entry for our goods and escape the great question that was perplexing us. The cost of maintaining an army of 65,000 men which would be necessary if we retained the Philippines, would be three times the value of the imports and exports of the islands.

ALLEGED ROBBERS ARRESTED.

Money Found Hidden in Their Shoes -Good Work of Detectives Edward R. Blair, W. H. Link and Thos. Ryan, who claim to have come from Pitts-burg, Cincinnati and Chicago, respectively, were arrested this afternoon by Detective Boyd and Hartigan. It is charged that they are three of the four men charged with complicity in the robbery committed with complicity in the robbery committed, yesterday at the saloon of Peter Trometer, No. 907 21st street. Three men engaged the bartender in conversation while the fourth one robbed the cash drawer of 392. The men had about \$75 on them. The money was hidden in their shoes, stockings and undergarments. One of them had on him a new steel chisel that could be used as a jimmy. The prisoners, who deny the charge, have been identified.

Calvin Farnsworth, commander of the District G. A. R., after conference with of-ficials of the War Department, has selected the following as representatives of the Grand Army to act as honorary pallbear ers on the occasion of the funeral of Gen, Lawton: Caivin Farnsworth, George H. Siabaugh, B. F. Chase, J. H. Dawes, T. S. Hopkins, S. E. Faunce, Nathan Bickford, John McElroy.

. To Represent the G. A. R.

Attorneys Submit Views on Constitutionality of the Act.

Motion to Quash a Case Against W.

H. Mones Being Heard by Judge Kimball.

Motion to quash the information against Mr. W. H. Moses, who is charged with violating the smoke law, was today made in the Police Court before Judge Kimball by Mr. H. F. Woodard -

Mr. Woodard stated as the grounds of his motion "that the information does n state a cause of action against the defendant; that the act of Congress for the pre-vention of smoke in the District of Columbia is unconstitutional and void; that it is repugnant to the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States; that it is unreasonable; that it does not affect alike all persons similarly situated; that i discriminates against some and favors others; that the information does not aver that the smoke emitted was a public nui-sance, and for various other and sundry reasons."

Mr. Woodard's Clalms.

In the course of his argument Mr. Woodard said: "The act drew no distinction as to the quantity of time smoke shall be emitted. Smoke for a minute or a day was alike declared to be a public nuisance. The starting of a fresh fire usually gave rise to greater volumes of smoke, and cloudy weather would beat down the smoke cloudy weather would beat down the smoke and the putting on of fresh coal increased the volume of smoke. The question was, who was to be the judge of all these conditions; who should exercise discretion in the matter? The answer would be, the officials charged with the duty of enforcing the act would exercise a wise and temperate discretion, but the citizen would be then left to the capricious or mistaken judgment of a public official. Such an act was unreasonable and, therefore, unconstitutional and void. and void.

Not a Nuisance.

"The information," continued Mr. Wood ard, "is defective in that it fails to aver emitted from the chimney of defendant's building was a public nuisance. "The mere words of the act cannot make

thing a public nuisance when in fact There are some things that were nuisances at common law. The emission of smoke was not. Whether the emission of smoke is a nuisance or not is a question of fact, and as a question of fact must be determined by the jury. The information must charge the emission of smoke to be a public nuisance or there is no foundation for proving it to be before the jury. It is not sufficient for Congress to declare it so. It must have been a public nuisance in fact, and the calling or designating it as such does not make it so. If the defendant can establish that the emission of smoke was not a public nuisance he would be entitled to an acquittal. No evidence can be given on this point, unless it is charged in "There are some things that were nut-

was not a public missince in would be eliven on this point, unless it is charged in the information.

"Another point," he said, "ought to commend itself to the serious consideration of the court. Under the act the emission of smoke for a single minute would be a violation of the law. Could it be said that the emission of smoke for sixty seconds would constitute a public nuisance And yet if the defendant were prevented from showing it was not he would be subject to a fine. In order to show it was not the information must so charge. Even if there were devices to consume and prevent the emission of smoke, yet such devices might get out of order, and upon the slightest pretext or the capricious will of an official the innocent citizen fined."

A Decision Quoted.

A Decision Quoted.

Mr. Mullowny replied for the government. He claimed that the act under which Mr. Moses was charged was constitutional and that the Court in General Term, in the case of the Washington Gas Light Company against the District of Co-lumbia, had declared that Congress had the right to declare that black smoke was

After hearing Mr. Mullowny Judge Kim ball said he would overrule the motion to quash. Mr. Woodard announced that he would ask for a jury trial for his client, and

a day will be fixed by Mr. Mullowny for the hearing. TO ABOLISH BOUNDARY. Commissioners Favor a Proposition

Motion Overruled.

Which is Needed. It is probable that the attorney for the will be directed by the sioners to prepare a draft of a bill to be introduced in Congress designed to abolish Florida avenue as a boundary line be tween the city and the remainder of the mended to his associates that their attorapproved his recommendation, and the matter is now before Capt. Beach, the En-gineer Commissioner, who will, it is be-

lieved, agree with his associates in the lleved, agree with his associates in the matter.

Commissioner Wight, in making his recommendation, suggested that the proposed bill provide for the abolition of Florida avenue as the existing boundary line between the city and county on and after July 1, 1900, and that all laws and regulations now applicable in the city he made to tions now applicable in the city be made to apply on and after that date to the entire District, except, of course, those which could not, because of their character and equirements, be made applicable to the

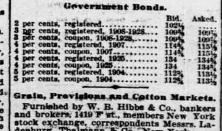
requirements, be made appreciate to the whole District.

In the opinion of Mr. Wight, Florida avenue is today not much more than an imaginary boundary line, and in view of the fact that in very many directions the city has extended beyond across this thoroughfare into the suburban sections, is, in his opinion, alone sufficient reason why it should now be eliminated, and it is understood that his associates so agree with him.

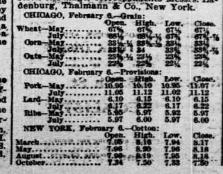
COMING TO THIS CITY.

Troops Will Arrive Friday to Attend Lawton Obsequies. Colonel Lee of the quartermaster's department has notified the War Department that four companies of the 2d Infantry, consisting of ten officers and 243 men, will eave Fort Thomas, Ky., for Washington for duty in connection with the funeral of General Lawton, at 9 o'clock a.m. on the sth instant via the Chesapeake and Ohio rallway. These troops are due in Washington early Friday morning, and according to present arrangements will leave here the same evening for Ft. Thomas.

Left Estate to Her Daughter. The will of Jane O. Miller dated January 4, 1895, was filed today for probate. The estate of the testatrix is bequeathed to her daughter, Katherine N. Miller, and her son. Alexander M. Miller, is named executor.



stock exchange, correspondents ! denburg, Thalmann & Co., New



ARGUMENTS ON SMOKE LAW FINANCE AND TRADE

Realizing Sales Met by Good Buying on Concessions.

ANOTHER SLUMP IN SUGAR

Railway Consolidation Shares Were in Fairly Good Demand.

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

special Dispatch to The Evening Star

NEW YORK, February 6.-There were we distinct movements in the early market this morning, one reflecting a desire t realize on recent purchases and the other willingness to buy on a scale down. Lonon bought a few stocks, mostly of the Pacific issues. The best local demand came from the various cliques which are now utilizing the Trunk Line consolidation

basis for an advance. The banking interest in Southern Pacific was credited with large purchases of those shares around 40. Union Pacific was in demand by brokers who have hitherto been enspicuous in the larger dealings in this property. The really significant buying of he day was that recorded in Pennsylvania and 'New York Central. The buying of these shares, especially the former, was extremely good, and was based on fuller knowledge of the scope of the new scheme for eliminating rate cutting through representation in the management hitherto harged with such action.

The plan is said to include the control of The plan is said to include the control of the soft coal roads, and the recent demand for and the present improved price for Norfolk and Western are attributed to Pennsylvania buying. However this may be, it is certain that the Pennsylvania-New York Central alliance provides against the evils of a small road doing a large business at an unprofitable rate. The roads into which the Pennsylvania has bought a repat an unpromable rate. The roads which the Pennsylvania has bought a resentation were strong throughout

fternoon. Baltimore and Ohio was taken in round Baltimore and Ohlo was taken in round amounts, both common and preferred successfully withstanding a considerable selling movement early in the day, and advancing later under persistent buying. The steel stocks were steady and at times positively strong under a speculative demand. The industrial department was conspicuous for the activity in the older issues.

American Sugar was sold down sharply to a new low level, the support promised at 110 being lacking.

The closing of the companies' refineries on account of overproduction and unprofitable rates gave a new excuse to the selling interest. The movement in sugar was ignored after a time, and the neighboring issues moved up without regard for the decline.

The buying of American

The buying of American Tobacco was better than at any time recently, the price moving up easily under large purchases.

The granting of foreign concessions amounting to an almost exclusive monopoly of the company's product were urged in explanation of the rise. The comparative neglect of these shares during the recent trading makes the present movement entirely logical from the room standpoint.

The short interest in Third Avenue covered the stock recently sold under rumors reporting a successful arrangement for the rehabilitation of the company's finances. The broadening tendency of the market is shown in the increased value of business, the total sales up to 2 o'clock being 721,315 shares. The buying of American Tobacco was bet

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. New York Stock Market.

New Jersey Central..... New York Central.X-rts.. New York Central Arts
Northern Pacific
Northern Pacific, pfd
Pacific Maii
Pennsylvania R. R.
Reading, 1st pfd
Southern Pacific Northern Pacific, pfd. 757
Pacific Maii. 485
Pennsylvania R. R. 1311
Reading, 1st pfd. 581
Southern Pacific. 402
Southern Railway. pfd. 575
Texas Pacific. 167
Texas Pacific. 167
Tenn. Coal and Iron. 1009
Union Pacific, pfd. 767
Union Pacific, pfd. 768
U.S. Leather, pfd. 769
U.S. Rubber.

21% 87 47% 17 24%

U.S. Rubber... Wabash pfd... 2114 Western Union Tel... 86% Colorado Fuel and Iron 4814 Leather... Untario & Western... 248 215% 87 48% 17% 24% 211/4 861/2 471/2 163/4 24

Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales-regular call, 12 o'clock m.—U. S. 5a, coupon, \$1,000 at 112%, \$1,000 at 112%. Washington Loan and Trust, 4 at 159. Washington Gas, 4 at 55. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone, 5 at 73, 25 at 69. Mergeathaler Linotype, 10 at 200, 10 at 190%, 10 at 190

tomac Telephone 15, 26,080 at 104%. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone, 15 at 69.
District of Columbia Bonds.—3,658, 1924, funding, 117 bid.
Miscellaneous Bonds.—Metropolitan Railroad 5s, 1224, bid. Metropolitan Railroad cert. Indebt. A, 112 bid. 118 asked. Columbia Railroad cert. Indebt. A, 112 bid. 118 asked. Columbia Railroad cert. Indebt. A, 112 bid. 118 asked. Columbia Railroad cert. Indebt. B, 112 bid. 118 asked. Columbia Railroad 2d mort. 5s, 113 bid. 131 asked. Columbia Railroad 2d mort. 5s, 113 bid. Washington Gas Co. series B, 6s, 115 bid. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone 5s, 103 bid. Washington Market Co. inp. 6s, 113 bid. Sapoula Bank Stocks.—Bank of Washington 360 bid. Columbia, 160 bid. Capital, 133 bid. West End. 117 bid. 120 asked. Traders', 125 bid. Lincoln, 123 bid. Sapoula Marked. Traders', 125 bid. Lincoln, 123 bid. Sapoula Marked. Traders', 125 bid. 132 asked. Washington Safe Deposit and Trust, 197 bid. 200 asked. Washington Safe Deposit and Trust, 197 bid. 200 asked. Washington Safe Deposit, 71% bid. 90 asked. Corocram, 60 bid. Potomac, 74 bid. Arlington, 140 bid. Georgeotowa Gas, 55 bid. Bid. Halloon Stocks.—Georgeotowa Gas, 55 bid. Bid. Georgeotowa Gas, 55 bid. Bid. Georgeotowa Gas, 55 bid. Bid. Georgeotowa Gas, 55 bid. Bid. Chempos Stocks.—Georgeotowa Gas, 55 bid.

65 bid. Ex. dividend. Baltimore Markets.